

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 24. 1844.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

We expressed the opinion, some days ago, that the rumor of an extra session had been put forth for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion, and that such a measure was in contemplation by the President and Cabinet. We have since seen no cause to change our opinion. Tyler's withdrawal from the Presidential contest may have been only a preliminary step, in order to give an air of disinterestedness to the project. The Spectator of yesterday, a paper in the confidence of Mr. Calhoun, if not of the President, copies an article from the New York Standard strongly recommending an extra session for the purpose of settling the Texas question. The Spectator makes no comment upon the article, from which it is fair to infer that the editor, if not Mr. Calhoun, approves it.

The following extract from the article clearly shows the dishonorable and base use which the Locofocos expect to make of the Texas humbug: "The question of annexation is, and must be, an important issue in the present Presidential contest! and the sooner the people of this country know who are their domestic and foreign enemies, the better."

Notwithstanding the confident expectation which the Locofocos indulge of turning Texas to account in the Presidential election, we predict they will be as signally balked as was Tyler and Calhoun, whom they have bought out.

SADLY DISAPPOINTED.

The Madisonian said, the day after publishing Mr. Tyler's withdrawal, apologetically for the Globe, that that paper had not noticed the astounding fact, because it had gone to press before the Madisonian was issued. Well, the next Globe was issued without making any allusion to the Captain's letter; and on the third day, the Globe contains a severe attack upon the President and his motives! The Madisonian's white flag, which he had shown the Globe, was immediately hauled down, and the war commenced hotter than ever. Yet all sides agree that greater harmony never prevailed in the Democratic ranks.

CHANGES IN POLITICS.

It will be recollected that a few days ago we stated we were authorized to pronounce the publication in the Baltimore Republican, in reference to changes at Sandy Spring, a SLANDER. We find in the Baltimore American of this morning the following on the same subject. The American says: "The letter in question was received some days since, and its insertion was deferred in order that the paper in which the fabrication appeared might have the opportunity of being the first to publish it, but the letter not having appeared there we give it, as follows:

SANDY SPRING, Montgomery co., Md.,
August 16th, 1844.

Some kind friend has sent me the Republican and Argus of Wednesday evening, August 14th, in which I find my name among others as a seceder from our glorious cause.

Not feeling willing that so base a fabrication should go uncontradicted for a moment, I have sent the within to the Editors of that sheet, but not expecting any justice from them, I have thought it advisable to enclose it to you, and should the Argus not publish, you will please have it inserted in the American—i. e. the letter in the Argus, and this, our reply. By doing so you will confer a favor on

Yours with much respect,

RICHARD T. BENTLEY.

SANDY SPRING, Md.,
August 16th, 1844.

Messrs. Editors of the Republican and Argus:—You have allowed yourselves to be most shamefully imposed upon by a writer in your paper of August 14th, who signs himself B. G. W., and who publishes us as seceders from the Whig ranks at this place.

We assert most positively and emphatically that if the said communication was not intended as a hoax by the writer when he penned it, that a more deliberate, wilful and nefarious lie was never printed even in a Locofoco sheet, and is in strict consonance with the system that is now being carried on of publishing such changes without the shadow of a foundation upon which to base them.

We are undoubtedly Whigs, and as such will most assuredly vote for Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Pratt, at the coming elections.

On behalf of the said list,

R. T. BENTLEY,
A. GILPIN.

It is said that Mr. Willis will realize from the sale of his "Pencilings by the Way," as last published, over \$5,000.

STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The unofficial returns from all the counties in North Carolina make Graham's majority 3,426. Legislature.—The Legislature, so far as heard from, is divided as follows:

Senate	26	24
House	71	49
	97	73

Whig majority 26.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Journal gives the total of the vote for Governor and Lieut. Governor in 98 counties—81 official, and 17 unofficial, as follows: Owsley's majority in 98 counties, 4,831. Dixon's majority in 85 counties, 11,718.

So far as ascertained the Legislature stands—House, 66 Whigs and 28 Democrats, leaving 5 to be heard from. The Senate is complete, only one fourth to be elected this year with three vacancies. The Whigs have chosen 10 and the Democrats 3.

INDIANA.

A circular, signed by the State Whig Central Committee, gives the following result of the election—Senate, a tie. House, 55 Whigs and 45 Democrats—Whig majority on joint ballot 10, just the reverse of what it was last year.

MISSOURI.

The House of Representatives, so far as heard from, stands 44 Whigs, 28 "Hards," and 4 "Softs." Twenty-four counties to be heard from. The St. Louis Republican contains returns for Governor from 51 counties, which place Edwards (Benton Loco) 1,269 ahead.

"THE DAILY CHRISTIAN WORLD."—A new daily paper, with this title, has just been commenced in Philadelphia. It is a large, neatly printed sheet, sells for two cents per number, and is devoted to the support of common Christianity. It is edited by the Rev. T. H. Stockton. It is put forth as an experiment, and will be greatly improved, if it should be patronized.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune of the 13th instant, for the information of the thousands of citizens abroad, states that the weather is still hot and dry, and the health of the city remarkably good. The river also continues high, and this circumstance, combined with the lateness of the season, induces many to believe that the epidemic will not visit them this year.

REPORTED FIRE AT MACON, GA.—A slip from the office of the Charleston Courier, dated the 21st instant, says—"We learn from a passenger in the steamer J. Stone, that a gentleman arrived at Savannah on Tuesday afternoon, from Macon, stated that about twenty houses, in the commercial portion of Macon, were destroyed by fire on Monday night last."

THE ILLINOIS LOAN.—The New York Republican says that the long negotiation which has been going on between the State of Illinois and its foreign creditors, has resulted in favor of the desired loan, provided, at the coming session, a tax is levied and collected for the payment of the interest on the improvement debt.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A RIOTER.—The arrest of rioters concerned in the recent mobs in Philadelphia, still goes on. The papers notice the arrest of a man named Abraham Long, charged on his own confession as a principal in the recent mobs. One of the witnesses testified to Long's admissions as follows:

"We were waiting (said Long) for them on Monday night. We had ten cannon ready for them, if the soldiers had come down—all we wanted was to get the soldiers stationed on Christian street. He (Long) swore that they had nine kegs of powder, and three batteaux at Christian street wharf, and would have brought them up the common sewer, and blown the soldiers to hell. Says I, 'what was your intention then?' 'Why,' says he, 'our intention was to set fire to the city in several parts, and some of the bridges.'"

After the examination of the witnesses had concluded, Long was committed to Moyamensing.

We have learned, with deep pain, that the son of the Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland, died in this city this morning. This interesting child was in his eighth year, and arrived in this city about two weeks ago with his father and mother, on their way to the Berkeley Springs. On their arrival here, the child was taken ill, and after a most distressing sickness of thirteen days, this morning gave up its spirit to Heaven, and its body ceased from suffering. Neither the tenderest care nor the best medical skill could avail, or it would have been saved to cheer the hearts of its parents.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that this deep affliction, which has overwhelmed the mother with grief, and stricken the heart of the father with sorrow, will entirely preclude Mr. Pratt from appearing at any of the public meetings that may be held between this and the day of the election, or taking any further active part in the canvass for Governor. For two weeks he has never been from the side of his dying child—and those who understand what it is to feel as a father and a husband—as indeed what man does not?—will know that he has now other duties to perform. This notice, we are sure, will be sufficient to excuse Mr. Pratt's non-attendance at the public meetings where he was expected, and will account for his taking no further part in the canvass for Governor.—Balt. Pat.

GAMBLERS.—A letter from Saratoga, says: "We have here just now a large class of known gamblers and blacklegs, but you never meet them in the drawing or ball room. They can enjoy the grounds and the good things of the table, but they must not intrude beyond their own circle."

MR. CLAY AND THE COMPROMISE ACT.

The exposition of the facts and circumstances connected with the passage of the Compromise Act in 1833, as set forth by the Hon. John M. Clayton in his Wilmington speech, showed conclusively that one of Mr. Clay's great objects in the framing of that Act was to preserve the protective policy from utter destruction. An attempt has been made by a writer in the Delaware Gazette, who asserts that he was a member of the lower House of Congress in 1832-'3, to invalidate some of Mr. Clayton's positions, and to demonstrate that Mr. Clay was willing at that time to sacrifice the whole protective system.

The strictures of this writer have called forth an able reply—probably from the pen of Mr. Clayton himself—in which it is abundantly shown from the records of Congressional debates that both the friends and enemies of protection regarded the Compromise as a measure involving no sacrifice of the protective principle. In the forty-fourth volume of Niles' Register the following record of the Senate's proceedings is found—the Compromise Bill being under consideration:

"Mr. Dallas then moved to amend the amendment as made in committee of the whole, in the third section, by striking out the words which suggest the point to which the duties shall be ultimately reduced, to be the 'revenue necessary to an economical administration of the Government.'"

"A discussion took place on this motion, in which it was contended by Messrs. Webster, Dallas, Dickerson and Buckner, that these words, ALTHOUGH NOT SO INTENDED, might be construed by SOUTHERN gentlemen, in 1842, as an abandonment of the protective principle, and a design on the part of those who had introduced this bill to make revenue alone the standard of all future duties on imports."

"Mr. Clayton and Mr. Clay regarded the language as AUTHORIZING NO SUCH CONSTRUCTION, and denied that ANY ONE would be justified in inferring that there was to be ANY abandonment of the system of protection. It was insisted by Mr. Clayton, that the Government could not be kept together, if the principle of protection were to be discarded in our policy; and he declared that he would pause before he surrendered that principle, even to save the Union."

In his opening speech on the bill, Feb. 12, 1833, Mr. Clay said: "In presenting the modification of the tariff laws which I am now about to submit, I have two great objects in view. My first object looks to the TARIFF. I am compelled to express the opinion, formed after the most deliberate reflection, and a full survey of the whole country, that, whether rightfully or wrongfully, the tariff stands in imminent danger. If it should even be preserved during this session, it must fall at the next session. By what circumstances, and through what causes, has arisen the necessity for this change in the policy of our country, I will not pretend now to elucidate."

The most pregnant symptom of danger to the tariff, when Mr. Clay made these remarks, was the introduction of a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, known as Mr. Verplanck's bill, the object of which was to sweep away the whole system of protective duties. It was known that Gen. Jackson favored Mr. Verplanck's bill, and that his powerful influence would be exerted in its behalf. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, then a member of Mr. Verplanck's Committee, and now a candidate for the Presidency, referring to Gen. Jackson's growing hostility to the tariff, said, in an address to the people of Tennessee in 1839, "In repeated instances, he (Gen. Jackson) recommended modifications and reductions of the tariff, with a view to the final abandonment of the odious and unjust system." So effectual were these recommendations," continues Mr. Polk, "and so rapid the change of public opinion, that the friends of the tariff, and even Mr. Clay, its imputed father, seized on a favorable moment to save the whole from destruction by a timely compromise."

When Mr. Clay moved for leave to introduce the Compromise bill, the motion was opposed by Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, who was desirous that Mr. Verplanck's bill should prevail, which was then reported in the House. "We had better wait the action of House," said Mr. F. "on the bill now before them, (meaning Mr. Verplanck's bill) than by taking up this new measure here, produce a cessation of action." Again, he describes the compromise as "a bargain all on one side." He said, "After they (the friends of protection) are defeated, and can no longer sustain a conflict, they come to make the best bargain they can. The Senator from Kentucky says the tariff is in danger. Ay, Sir, it is at its last gasp! It has received the immediate wound—no heliobore can cure it." Mr. Forsyth continued his opposition to the Compromise at every stage of the bill, and declared that he should not regard himself as pledged "to endure it a single moment beyond the time it should be of public benefit." Another Senator, hostile to protection, said of the Compromise, "in this bill there is nothing but protection from beginning to end." Such are some of the facts connected with this important subject.—Balt. Amer.

REVENUE AT NEW YORK.—The amount of duties collected at this port, from the 1st of August to the 20th, was two millions two hundred and forty thousand dollars	\$2,240,000
During the same period the value of dutiable goods was five millions and six hundred thousand dollars	5,600,000
Free goods, during the same period, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars	480,000
Total of goods	\$6,080,000
Import of specie for the same time	47,500
Total of imports	\$6,127,500

The proceeds of five foreign vessels, all supposed to have large cargoes of dutiable goods, will be added to this amount, during this and the coming week. It would not be surprising if the revenue in the United States from customs alone during the calendar year (January 1, 1844, till 1st January, 1845,) should reach thirty millions of dollars.—N. Y. Express.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The St. Louis Republican states that in Madison county, Mo., at the late election, the county court ordered that the polls should be kept open only one day, but that the mob, who had been engaged in hanging Smith, appeared on the second day, and insisted the polls should be re-opened, which was done.

A London paper states that several officers and seamen who recently returned to Glasgow from Africa, whither they had gone for guano, brought home large quantities of glittering sand, expecting that it would contain gold dust, but it was found to be of no value.

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

WHIG MASS MEETING AT ELKTON, MD.

The first State Whig Mass Meeting was held on Thursday, the 22d inst., at Elkton, Md. We are informed that a large concourse of persons—variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000—was in attendance from different parts of the State, among whom was a delegation from this city. We have conversed with several gentlemen who were present, who regard this meeting as one of the largest and most enthusiastic that has taken place since the commencement of the present political campaign. In addition to the Whigs in attendance from different parts of the State of Maryland, a delegation was present from the county of Chester, Pa., and also quite a large one from Delaware. The meeting would unquestionably have been much larger, but for the threatening appearance which the weather wore throughout the day.

A portion of the Whigs in attendance from this city, went up in the steamboat the evening before, reaching Elkton at an early hour in the morning. Another portion left here at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, in an extra train of cars, accompanied by the Independent Blues' Band, arriving at Elkton at near 12 o'clock. Upon their arrival at the depot, a salute was fired, and they were conducted through the town and thence to the place of meeting, which was a large enclosure in the vicinity of the depot.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President.—Frisby Henderson, Esq., of Cecil county.

Vice Presidents.—William Helmsley, Esq., of Queen Anne's; Saml. E. Briscoe, Esq., of Kent; and Col. Jacob Michael, of Harford county.

Secretaries.—William F. Turner, Esq., of Harford county; Dr. F. G. Dunbar, of Kent; W. J. Gibson, Esq., of Queen Anne's county.

James B. Ricard, Esq., one of the Whig Electoral candidates, was then introduced, and made an eloquent and able address upon the tariff, the abuse of the veto power, and the distribution of the public lands. He was followed by Henry E. Wright, Esq., the Whig Electoral candidate for the Fifth District.

The next speaker was A. W. Bradford, Esq., the Electoral candidate for the Fourth District. His remarks, like those of the gentlemen who preceded him, were able, eloquent, and to the purpose. All the speakers were received with the strongest demonstrations of enthusiastic feeling.

Upon the conclusion of the address of Mr. Bradford, the Whigs in attendance from this city were summoned to the cars, and left the spot with much regret, as it was understood that several distinguished friends of the cause proposed to address the meeting between that time and the hour of adjournment.—Baltimore American.

ANOTHER WHIG GATHERING IN NEW JERSEY.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

POKSTON, N. J. Aug. 21.

We have had a tremendous gathering of Whigs to-day, from all the neighboring counties, in our usually quiet village. Between 600 and 1000 wagons, some of them carrying dozens, encamped in an open field, and satisfied us that the right spirit is aroused. I will not attempt to describe the thousand banners and devices of our friends or estimate the numbers present. It is enough that in 1840 we did not have a quarter as many at our mass meeting.

The multitude were addressed by H. M. Parsons, Esq., of your city—by C. Whippley and C. Parker, Esqs., of New Jersey—by J. Gedney, Esq., of Goshen, N. Y.—by Wm. Van Wagner, and others. We don't intend to relax our exertions, and the fire is too well kindled to go out.

WELL DONE OLD HUNTERDON—5,000 IN COUNCIL!

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

CLINTON, August 20, 1844.

Never was there so large a gathering of Whigs in Hunterdon county as met at Clinton to-day. One thousand and three vehicles (several of which were drawn by 8, others by 6, and a very large number by 4 horses) were counted as they came into the village, besides hundreds on horseback. At least 5,000 people were there from the mountains and the valleys.

The beautiful ladies, too, (Heaven bless them!) turned out by hundreds: six large four-horse wagons were filled with smiling faces, and when they left in the evening, singing most enchantingly, the cheering of the farmers, young and old, as they greeted these best gifts of God to man made the welkin ring. It was a proud day for every true Whig: it proved that the hard-handed, honest-hearted yeomanry of Hunterdon and Warren stood side by side with the industrious mechanics to protect American Industry and to prevent the annexation of a slave territory to our glorious Union.

Excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Sumnerbell and Weed of the Empire State; and Hon. Joseph L. White, of the city of New York (formerly M. C. of Indiana) held the immense assemblage in breathless attention for an hour and a half, while he discussed clearly and forcibly the advantages of the Protective system both to the Farmer and the Mechanic, and the deep injustice of the Annexation of Texas. His speech was one of the best I have heard, and its effect on our opponents, who he particularly addressed, will be seen in November next. Mr. Van Dyke, of New Brunswick, gained fresh laurels by a lucid, argumentative, and appropriate speech.

The Somerville Glee Club, a noble band of Whigs, came here in fine style with six beautiful grays, and added greatly to the interest of the meeting by several choice original songs composed by a member of the club. Every one seemed pleased, and the meeting made an impression long to be remembered by the Whigs of Hunterdon and Warren, and I have good reason to believe, by the Democrats too.

The Locofocos seem to be still confident that Mr. Polk can be elected. We think we can explain the ground of their confidence. Having established the principle in their Baltimore Convention that minorities shall govern majorities, they think that Mr. Polk, as he will fail 200,000 votes behind Mr. Clay in November, will be entitled to the Presidential chair of course.—Lou. Jour.

The weekly average number of deaths in London, for the last five years, has been 146 hundred.

THE SUB-TREASURY AND ITS EFFECTS.

The York Courier, in summing up the effects of the Sub-treasury, should it again go into operation through the election of Mr. Polk, says:

"The sum which now hires 100 men would then hire 133.

The sum which buys 75 horses would then buy 90.

The sum which buys 60 barrels of flour would then buy 80.

The sum which buys 90 yards broadcloth would then buy 120.

The sum which buys 12 hats would then buy 16.

And the same effect would be seen in every article which the man who lives upon his money has to buy. The money in the hands of John Jacob Astor, of all the capitalists in the country, and of all the officeholders, would buy one-third more articles than it will now. These men would be made one-third richer than they are at present. How are laboring men, American producers, to be affected? In a manner precisely the reverse!

The laborer who now earns \$150 per year would then earn \$100.

The hatter who makes \$1,500 per year would make \$1,000.

The weaver who earns \$8 per week would earn \$5.75.

The blacksmith who earns \$15 per month would earn \$10.

The carpenter who earns \$12 per month would earn \$8.

The wheat which brings 90 cents per bushel would bring 60.

The corn now worth 50 cents would bring 34.

The beef now worth \$6 would then bring \$4.

The pork now worth \$9 would bring \$6.

The cart man who earns \$12 per week would earn \$8.

The laboring men in America would thus lose one-third of their present earnings, through the contraction of the currency which would follow the adoption of the Sub-treasury."

MARINE DISASTER—THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Captain Barry, of the ship Vicksburg, which arrived last evening from New Orleans, reports that on the 6th of August, in lat. 27 deg. 26 min., long. 87 deg. 46 min., an object having the appearance of a boat was discovered about three points forward of the weather beam. The ship's course was immediately altered toward it, and on reaching it was hove to. The boat was taken alongside and seven persons taken on board, who proved to be the captain and crew of the British schooner Orange, lost on the voyage from Jamaica to Mantanzas—Alexander McDonald, master; Wm. Young, mate; Edward Cook, Rich. Evans, John Brown, seamen; William Rozeve, ordinary seaman, and Robert Wilkinson, cook. Having been 13 days in a boat 14 feet long, they were all, as might be expected, in a weak and critical state, and three of them had to be lifted on board. The youngest of them (Wm. Rozeve) was much emaciated and totally insensible; and although every means was used to restore him, he only survived three hours, and at sunrise his body was deposited in the Sailer's Grave, with the solemn and impressive service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During the night the mate was delirious, but has since, with the rest, almost regained his usual health. Their desire for water was very great, and much care was at first used in administering it to them; and it was not until the third day that their thirst was satisfied, at which time each person had used three gallons of water.

Captain McDonald stated, that on the 24th of July, at 2 A. M., when about in lat. 22 deg. 45 min., north, long. 85 deg. 4 min., west, the schooner was suddenly capsized in a heavy squall from the eastward. The lanyards of the weather rigging were immediately cut away, but the ballast having shifted, and the sails and masts being in the water, all hope of righting was at once lost. Fortunately, at the time the vessel capsized, the jolly boat, being stowed bottom up on the long boat, turned over, and all hands succeeded in getting in, and got clear of the vessel, which at almost the same moment disappeared. Thus they were left at the mercy of the waves without provisions or water, or even an oar to guide the boat. Part of a seat was broken off and made use of to steer the boat, which was kept before the sea till daylight. During the day, the lining and foot-boards were torn off and converted into a mast, on which was spread the Captain's shirt for a sail. The boat was steered to the southward with the hope of falling in with the land, and in the afternoon a bark was seen standing to the westward directly toward them, and when about two miles off hove to for a short time, then filled away and steered southerly for about half an hour, and before sunset was again steering to the westward. On the 25th, there being no appearance of land, the boat's course was altered to the westward, before the sea, with the hope of falling in with some vessel.

From this time to the 28th ult., the wind continued from the eastward, and the boat was steered westerly. On this day, for the first time, it rained for about two hours, and by using two pairs of shoes, (which were all they had,) and wringing their clothes, they succeeded in getting about a pint of water each. From this date until the 31st ultimo, they continued without seeing any vessel and without water. On this day and the next it rained for about four hours, and sufficient water was obtained to quench their thirst for the time. From this time to the 6th of August the wind was southeast, and the boat's course was to the northwest, and no water was obtained—during which time their sufferings were very great. On one of these days a bamboo was picked up, and found to contain four small fish about two inches long, which were divided, and constituted the only food they had while in the boat. On the morning of the 6th of August three ships passed them, but it was supposed the boat was not seen from them. The distressed voyagers were, however, soon gratified with the sight of the ship that afforded them relief.—N. Y. Trib. of Friday.

AMERICAN HEMP.—About 800 bales dew rot ed hemp has been sold in New York for shipment to England at \$100 per ton—freight 1 l. The better qualities have advanced \$10 per ton, and the inferior qualities \$5, and holders firm. The present crop in Kentucky is represented as short of an average.

SKOG AT LAST.—Delazon Smith, the most devout worshipper of John Tyler in the country, has got a berth in the New York Customhouse worth \$2,000. Delazon is the man that said that Tyler could get the vote of Ohio by 50,000 majority, and Tyler has rewarded him at the rate of one dollar for each 25 lies. Delazon would become richer than John Jacob Astor, if he could sell all his lies at the same price.—Jour.